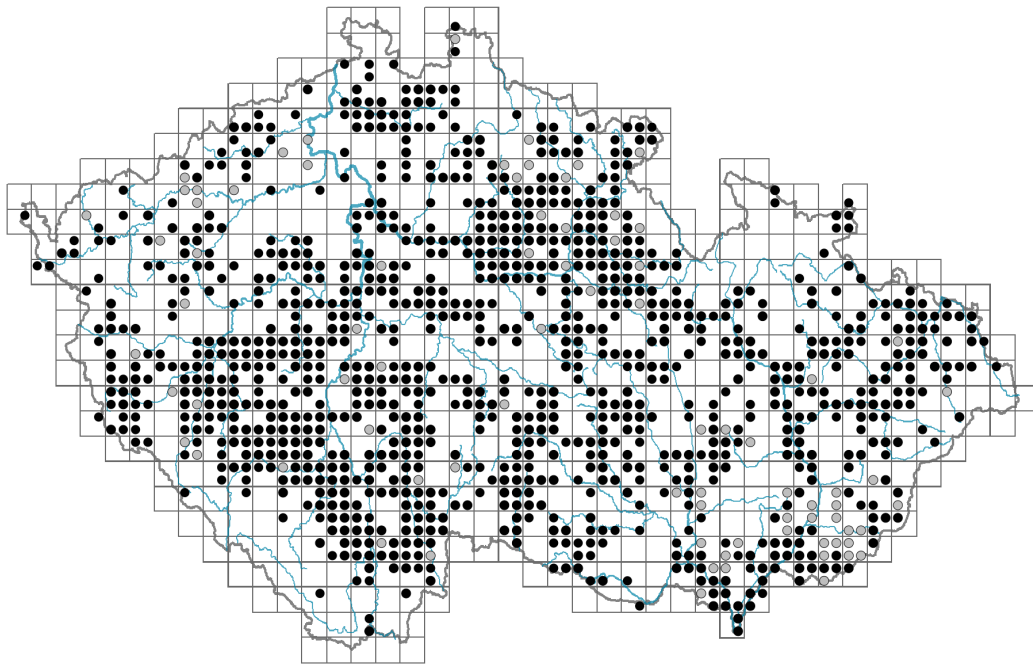


# Carex vulpina

## Distribution



### Map info

● revised records

● unrevised records

On the map are not visualized records without the coordinates and records marked as incorrect or doubtful.



## Habitus and growth type

Height [m]: **0.3-0.9**

Growth form: **clonal herb**

Life form: **hemicryptophyte**

Life strategy: **CSR - competitor/stress-tolerator/ruderal**

Life strategy (Pierce method based on leaf traits): **S/CSR**

Life strategy (Pierce method, C-score): **27.7 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, S-score): **47.2 %**

Life strategy (Pierce method, R-score): **25.1 %**

## Leaf

Leaf presence and metamorphosis: **leaves present, not modified**

Leaf arrangement (phyllotaxis): **alternate**

Leaf shape: **simple - entire**

Stipules: **absent**

Petiole: **absent**

Leaf life span: **summer green**

Leaf anatomy: **scleromorphic, helomorphic**

## Flower

Flowering period [month]: **May-June**



Flowering phase: **4 Fagus sylvatica-Galeobdolon (start of mid-spring)**

Flower colour: **green**

Perianth type: **flower achlamydeous**

Inflorescence type: **panicula e spiculis composita**

Dicliny: **monoecious**

Pollination syndrome: **wind-pollination**

## Fruit, seed and dispersal

Fruit type: **dry fruit - nut enclosed in an utricle**

Fruit colour: **brown**

Reproduction type: **by seed/spores and vegetatively**

Dispersal unit (diaspore): **fruit, infructescence or its part**

Dispersal strategy: **Allium (mainly autochory)**

Myrmecochory: **probably non-myrmecochorous**

## Belowground organs and clonality

Shoot metamorphosis: **rhizome**

Storage organ: **rhizome, tuft**

Type of clonal growth organ: **epigeogenous rhizome**

Freely dispersible organs of clonal growth: **absent**

Shoot life span (cyclicity): **dicyclic or polycyclic shoots prevailing**

Branching type of stem-derived organs of clonal growth: **sympodial**

Primary root: **absent**

Persistence of the clonal growth organ [year]:

Number of clonal offspring: **3.5**

Lateral spreading distance by clonal growth [m]: **0.01**

Clonal index: **4**

## Bud bank

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds excluded):

Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds excluded):

Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds excluded):

Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded):

Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds excluded) [cm]:

Number of buds per shoot at the soil surface (root buds included):

Number of buds per shoot at a depth of 0–10 cm (root buds included):

Number of buds per shoot at a depth greater than 10 cm (root buds included):

Size of the belowground bud bank (root buds included):

Depth of the belowground bud bank (root buds included) [cm]:

## Trophic mode

Parasitism and mycoheterotrophy: **autotrophic**

Carnivory: **non-carnivorous**

Symbiotic nitrogen fixation: **no nitrogen-fixing symbionts**



## Karyology

Chromosome number (2n): **68**

Ploidy level (x): **2**

2C genome size [Mbp]: **704.27**

1Cx monoploid genome size [Mbp]: **352.13**

Genomic GC content: **37.2 %**



## Taxon origin

Origin in the Czech Republic: **native**

## Ecological indicator values

Ellenberg-type indicator values

Light indicator value: **8 - light plant, only exceptionally occurring at less than 40% of diffuse radiation incident in an open area**

Temperature indicator value: **6 - transition between values 5 and 7**

Moisture indicator value: **8 - transition between values 7 and 9**

Reaction indicator value: **6x - transition between values 5 and 7 (generalist)**

Nutrient indicator value: **6 - transition between values 5 and 7**

Salinity indicator value: **1 - salt tolerant, mostly on low-salt to salt-free soils, but occasionally on slightly salty soils**

Indicator values for disturbance

Whole-community disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.5**

Herb layer disturbance frequency indicator value: **-0.5**

Whole-community disturbance severity indicator value: **0.23**

Herb layer disturbance severity indicator value: **0.27**

Whole-community structure based disturbance indicator value: **0.67**

Herb layer structure-based disturbance indicator value: **0.78**

## Habitat and sociology

Occurrence in habitats

3 Aquatic vegetation

3C Macrophytic vegetation of oligotrophic lakes and pools: **1 - rare occurrence**

4 Wetland and riverine herbaceous vegetation

4A Reed-beds of eutrophic still waters: **1 - rare occurrence**

4B Halophilous reed and sedge beds: **1 - rare occurrence**

4C Eutrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 - rare occurrence**

4D Riverine reed vegetation: **1 - rare occurrence**

4E Reed vegetation of brooks: **1 - rare occurrence**

4F Mesotrophic vegetation of muddy substrata: **1 - rare occurrence**

4G Tall-sedge beds: **2 - optimum**

4H Vegetation of low annual hygrophilous herbs: **1 - rare occurrence**

5 Vegetation of springs and mires

5D Calcareous fens: **1 - rare occurrence**

5E Acidic moss-rich fens and peatland meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**

## 6 Meadows and mesic pastures

6D Alluvial meadows of lowland rivers: **2 - optimum**6E Wet *Cirsium* meadows: **2 - optimum**6F Intermittently wet *Molinia* meadows: **2 - optimum**

## 10 Saline vegetation

10I Inland saline meadows: **1 - rare occurrence**

## 11 Heathlands and scrub

11I Willow carrs: **1 - rare occurrence**

## 12 Forests

12A Alder carrs: **1 - rare occurrence**

## Affinity to the forest environment

Affinity to the forest environment in Thermophyticum: **0 - taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**Affinity to the forest environment in Mesophyticum and Oreophyticum: **0 - taxon that does not spontaneously occur in Czech forests**

## Diagnostic taxon

Diagnostic taxon of associations: [MCH07 \*Caricetum vulpinae\*](#), [TDE03 \*Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis\*](#)

## Constant taxon

Constant taxon of associations: [MCH07 \*Caricetum vulpinae\*](#), [TDE03 \*Lathyro palustris-Gratioletum officinalis\*](#)

## Dominant taxon

Dominant taxon of associations: [MCH07 \*Caricetum vulpinae\*](#)

## Ecological specialization indices

Ecological specialization index for all vegetation types: **5.4**Ecological specialization index for non-forest vegetation: **5.4**

## Colonization ability

Index of colonization success (ICS): **3**Index of colonization potential (ICP): **3**Optimum successional age [years]: **24****Distribution and frequency**Floristic zone: **northern temperate, southern temperate, submeridional, meridional**Floristic region: **Europe, Western Asia**Continental degree: **6**Distribution range extension along the continentality gradient: **6**Elevational belt in the Czech Republic: **lowlands, colline belt (submontane belt)**Occurrence frequency in the basic grid mapping cells and quadrants of the basic grid mapping cells: **495**taxon.data.freq\_in\_quad: **1128**

## Commonness in vegetation plots from the Czech Republic

Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots: **0.7 %**Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 5%: **22.8 %**Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 25%: **18.3 %**Occurrence frequency in vegetation plots with a cover above 50%: **8.2 %**

Mean percentage cover in vegetation plots: **12.1 %**

Maximum percentage cover in vegetation plots: **88 %**

Number of habitats with taxon occurrence in the Czech Republic

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon occurs: **17**

Number of narrow habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **4**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon occurs: **7**

Number of broad habitats in which the taxon has its optimum: **2**

### **Threats and protection**

Red List 2017 (national categories): **taxon is not on the Red List**

Red List 2017 (IUCN categories): **LC(NA) - least concern (taxon is not on the Red List)**

Legal protection: **not protected by law**